



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 31, 1931
DEATH TAKES EDITOR JAMES W. MULLEN
WHY MEN JOIN UNIONS
COAL MINERS' CODE
FRANK RONEY: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE WICKERSHAM REPORT

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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COMMERCIAL

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

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June 30th, 1931

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Pension Fund over \$745,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly
by the Board of Directors, are Computed
Monthly and Compounded Quarterly,
and may be withdrawn quarterly.

LABOR DAY EDITION of the LABOR CLARION

The annual Labor Day Edition of the Labor Clarion will be issued on Friday, September 4. Great efforts are being made to make this edition a memorable one, marking not only the occasion which is celebrated generally throughout the country by the hosts of organized labor, but having a special significance because of the fact that the San Francisco Labor Council will stage a public jollification in connection with the burning of the mortgage on the Labor Temple.

Advertising copy should be in the hands of the printer at the earliest possible moment. The attention of our business friends is called to this in order that there may be no disappointments because of lack of sufficient time to prepare the advertising pages.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKet 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec. Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chafefours—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cannmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537. C. I. Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garnment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garnment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 88 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

this
food
question . . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it...that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices under down town to do one's food shopping.

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Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday, 273 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931

No. 26

DEATH CLAIMS EDITOR JAMES W. MULLEN

All Classes of Citizens Join Organized Labor in Mourning His Loss

James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion for nearly twenty years, died at his home in this city on Saturday, July 25. He was 56 years of age. His aged mother and his sisters were with him at the time of his demise.

The news of his death, while not unexpected, was a distinct shock to his former associates in the Labor Temple and, indeed, throughout the city. Flags on the Temple and on the city and state buildings were half-masted in his honor as preparations for his funeral were in progress. Unnumbered messages of condolence were received by the family of Brother Mullen from persons in all walks of life, and numerous organizations with which he was directly or indirectly connected adjourned in respect to his memory.

The remains of the deceased editor lay in state at the Reilly undertaking parlors and were viewed by thousands of his fellow-workers and associates, who paid tribute to the man who had filled so large a part in the activities of organized labor and in civic affairs.

The immediate relatives of Brother Mullen who are left to mourn his loss are Mrs. Joanna Mullen, his mother; Richard E. and Thomas Mullen, brothers; Agatha and Mercedes Mullen, Mrs. Mary A. Walsh and Mrs. Margaret McFarland, sisters.

An Impressive Funeral

The funeral was held at St. Paul's Catholic Church, on Tuesday morning, and was attended by hosts of personal friends, members of the several organizations with which he was affiliated, and by state and city officials. The service was a solemn requiem high mass, very impressive and elaborated with beautiful music.

Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery, and the funeral cortege which followed the remains to their last resting place from the church consisted of scores of automobiles containing representatives of every walk of life.

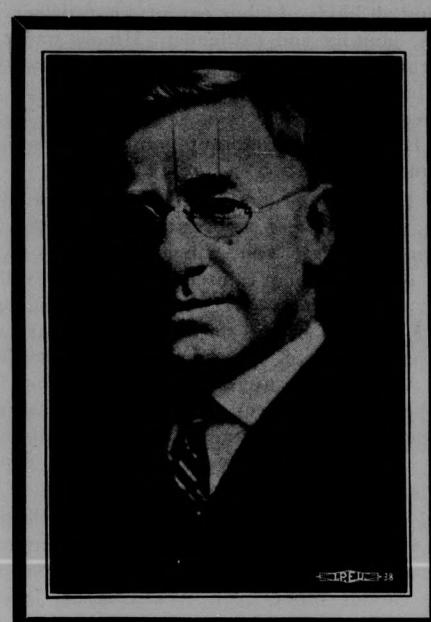
Floral tributes from many organizations and individuals surrounded the grave and their abundance and beauty were a reminder of the esteem in which Brother Mullen was held and the sorrow attendant upon his passing.

The pall bearers were chosen from among the most intimate friends of the deceased—friends with whom he had stood shoulder to shoulder in the many aggressive campaigns which he had conducted or been associated with during his long connection with the cause of organized labor in this city. These were: Daniel Haggerty, James Gallagher, William McCabe, George S. Hollis, W. A. Granfield and Timothy Healy.

The honorary pall bearers were: W. J. Quinn, Jake Hebner, Thomas Maloney, J. J. McTiernan, G. Aubert and Thomas Doyle.

Sketch of His Career

James W. Mullen was born in Homestead Township, Iowa County, Iowa, March 1, 1875. He received a public school education and learned the trade of printer in Cedar Rapids. After some years of travel as a journeyman printer he settled in San Francisco in 1902, and was employed on the "Chronicle." His ability and leadership were soon recognized and he was elected chairman of the chapel of that newspaper, and took an active part in the affairs of the Typographical Union. In 1909 he was appointed a member of the San Francisco Board of Health, occupying that posi-



JAMES W. MULLEN

tion two years. In 1909 he succeeded Will J. French as editor of the Labor Clarion, a post which he was to fill until the day of his death.

The war years found him devoting all his spare time to patriotic activities, and he was a member of a draft board and also of the fair trade board, and took an active part in the Liberty Bond sales as a speaker.

Always active in the affairs of his union, he represented the printers in the Labor Council for many years, and soon assumed a leadership which was generally recognized. For many years he was the president of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association and continued in that office through the financing and building of the Labor Temple until a few months ago, when the property was turned over to the Labor Council practically free from debt. His connection with this enterprise was one of which he was justly proud. He also was trustee of the Typographical Union for many years.

As a member of the Commonwealth Club Brother Mullen many times voiced the ideals and aspirations of organized labor in the discussions of that body, besides addressing university students and educational bodies on economic questions and labor matters.

His great interest in education induced Governor Young to appoint him on the California Commission for the Study Educational Problems. The report of this board, which he assisted in compiling, has been quoted by leading educators as a most valuable document. Mayor Rolph also appointed Brother Mullen a member of a commission to study and make recommendations on the question of teachers' salaries. The work of this commission is represented in the schedule of salaries now in force in the public schools of San Francisco.

Another interest that was close to the heart of Brother Mullen was the welfare of the war veterans, and he was chosen by Mayor Rolph a member of the War Memorial Board, entrusted with the erection of a fitting monument to those who

responded to the call of arms in defense of the country. It was a source of gratification to him that work on this magnificent memorial, to cost several millions of dollars, was started in time to help relieve the unemployment situation.

Many expressions of sorrow at the death of Brother Mullen conveyed the sentiment that it was most regrettable that he should not have lived to actively participate in the congenial work connected with the office of labor commissioner to which he was appointed on January 6.

Tribute of Co-Worker

Will J. French, director of the California State Department of Industrial Relations, of which the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement is a part, and which was headed by Brother Mullen, pays his co-worker the following tribute in an official publication:

"California and his adopted city have lost a useful and energetic citizen. James W. Mullen was forceful. He stood for those things he believed to be right, even if he knew his voice and pen were with a minority. Such men leave their mark in the world.

"Those who were intimate friends of 'Jim' Mullen knew of one aspect of his character he never discussed. He is survived by his aged mother, four sisters and two brothers. To them he devoted his life. He never married. He was the loving son and brother, sparing himself not at all, and the man who gives so freely leaves a noble heritage as a guide for those who follow.

"The flags have been run up to the masthead, but James W. Mullen will live through the years as he is recalled in memory by the large number of Californians who esteem him for what he did, who admire him for his outspoken attributes, and whose loyalty to those of the home circle and to his friends was clear evidence of the sterling man and splendid citizen."

MORRIS SIGMAN DEAD

Labor loses one of its most outstanding champions in the death of Morris Sigman, former president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, whose life was devoted to the improvement of the conditions of the workers. Mr. Sigman, who was 51, dropped dead in the courtyard of his home at Storm Lake, Iowa, on the night of July 19. His death was caused by heart disease, aggravated by stomach complications.

Sigman's illness was attributed to the strain of a long and successful fight which he led against communist domination of his union. He resigned as president in 1928 and went to Storm Lake in a vain effort to regain his health. He underwent an operation at Rochester, N. Y., in 1930 and the same year went back to New York for several months, but was forced to return to Iowa by the condition of his health.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor sent the following telegram from Washington:

"In the death of Morris Sigman the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the entire American labor movement have lost one of their finest and most devoted servants. Honesty, devotion and self-sacrifice marked the whole course of his career. He was a great fighter and a great leader."

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Following agreement on a rate of \$1.50 an hour and a five-day working week, a strike of union ironworkers in Pittsburgh has been ended.

President Rubio of Mexico has ordered a cut in the wages of federal employees, saying that it is necessary because of the decrease in national income.

The number of immigrant aliens entering the United States in May dropped 80 per cent in comparison with the total for May, 1930, the Department of Labor announces.

Police at Flock, Poland, recently fired on a crowd of unemployed, killing two and wounding six, after the crowd is said to have stormed the town hall and smashed windows in restaurants.

A committee of state senators and assemblymen has been named to study unemployment insurance and report back to the Wisconsin Legislature at a special session to be called next fall.

The Canadian House of Commons on July 20 passed a bill providing for payment by the government of 75 per cent of the cost of old-age pensions, 50 per cent of which are now paid by the government.

Secretary of Labor Doak announced in a recent radio address that he would recommend to Congress at the next session the enactment of legislation raising the educational standards for admission of aliens to citizenship.

Ely H. Orr, secretary-treasurer of the Newspaper Delivery Drivers, Chauffeurs and Handlers' Union, was assassinated shortly after he left the plant of the Chicago "Herald and Examiner" early in the morning of July 27.

To suggest that maintenance of way workers on the railroads, already underpaid, be asked to take wage cuts is inhuman and cannot be considered, President F. H. Fljozdal of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees recently declared.

An agreement was recently concluded between Czechoslovakia and Germany under the terms of which the citizens of each country, when employed in the other, will receive their full rights as pensioners or beneficiaries of social insurance in their respective countries.

Continuing a decline noted through six decades, the number of illiterates in the United States last year comprised only 4.3 per cent in the population as compared with 6 per cent in 1920, according to figures recently made public by the Census Bureau. The data cover only persons 10 years old or over.

Charging that banks and lending institutions in many cities are refusing to loan money on church mortgages, the "Christian Herald" recently said that contracts for \$100,000,000 of new church buildings will be let within sixty days if banks will make mortgage loans of \$35,000,000 to help in financing the work.

Need for unemployment and other relief during the coming winter will be more acute than last winter, even if business improves, and relief funds must be largely supplied by municipal and county appropriations, the President's Emergency Committee for Employment has been informed by the National Association of Community Chests and Councils.

Travelers bring back this story to New York, according to the International Labor News Service: United States naval ships found their oil supplies running low in the Mediterranean. Soviet tankers, filled with fuel oil, pulled down the red flag of the Soviets, ran up the Standard Oil house flag and the American flag, and delivered their cargoes into the navy tanks.

That he and not Henry Ford was responsible for introduction of the \$5 a day minimum wage in the Ford plant is the statement of Senator James Couzens. Senator Couzens says it was a lay-off of 2500 men in October, 1913, and the sight of these men milling before the employment office without overcoats that started his mind at work on a plan to pay wages enough so that lay-offs would not mean privation.

Dispatches from Madrid say that the ministry of labor of the new Spanish government has decreed a maximum working day of eight hours, affecting all kinds of labor except domestic service, porters, janitors and cattlemen. Minors under 16 are forbidden to work more than eight hours. For extra hours male workers are to be paid 25 per cent over their regular wages, and women 50 per cent. Hotels and restaurant employees may not work more than ten hours a day.

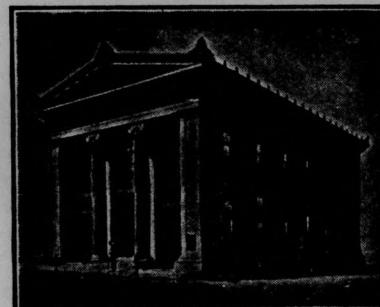
July 15 marks the first anniversary of the lockout of union waiters and waitresses by the big Cleveland hotels. The culinary workers were locked out when they refused to accept a "yellow dog" contract. They have put up a splendid fight and are still full of the spirit that never says die. They have received fine support from Cleveland labor. As a result of the lockout Cleveland has lost a number of big conventions, the Moose, Railroad Trainmen and other organizations refusing to meet in the city while the union workers are denied their rights.

Trial of twenty-seven Communist party leaders arrested at the party's 1922 secret convention in Bridgman, Mich., has been postponed to November by Circuit Judge C. E. White in St. Joseph. In March Judge White had set the trial for June. Defense counsel then filed a motion to dismiss the charges on the ground that the state had unnecessarily delayed the trials. Judge White denied this motion, and the defense took an appeal to the State Supreme Court, where it is now pending. The defendants are charged with "assembling with an organization alleged to advocate criminal syndicalism."

Coincident with information reaching International Labor News Service direct from Cuba to the effect that a new campaign of terrorism against labor has been inaugurated, the Pan-American Federation of Labor has just made public letters from Cuban unions charging the most brutal tyranny to the Machado dictatorship and calling for support in opposition to that regime. It is reported that at least a dozen leading trade unionists have been thrown into prison during the past week. Among those now being sought for arrest are officials of the tobacco workers' union, one of the strongest unions in Cuba. Cuban unions charge unbearable oppression and starvation.

Revival of the fashion for gloves has resulted in bringing to life the Belgian glove industry, dead for twenty years, and everywhere factories are reported flooded with orders for both men's and women's gloves.

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WHY MEN JOIN UNIONS

Employees of the B. M. T., exclusive of subway and elevated motormen, numbering some 10,000, have assented to a wage agreement for the year beginning next month on the basis of a reduction in working hours and a cut of 50 per cent in the 2-cent-an-hour bonus paid for satisfactory work. The motormen, being members of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are not affected by the agreement.—New York "Herald-Tribune."

Here is an unbeatable argument for organization in trade unions. The mighty B. M. T. cut the hours and wages of all employees except those who belong to a union.

These organized workers, says an I. L. N. S. writer, are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who have gained the respect of employers under the militant and courageous leadership of the veteran President William D. Mahon.

These men are organized. The big corporation doesn't monkey with their pay. When their pay and working conditions are changed they have something to say about it. They are organized. They are in an American Federation of Labor union.

The New York "Herald-Tribune" doesn't hesitate to give the reason why the unionized workers are not made to suffer reduction of wages. The families of these union men can go on as before, because there is a union.

Why are not all workers members of unions? Ask the next one you meet and tell him of the New York "Herald-Tribune's" story, which is a tribute to trade unionism and its constructive strength.

◆ LABOR DAY PLANS

The General Labor Day Committee met on Saturday evening last and considered the yet incomplete plans for the joint celebration of Labor Day, September 7, by the associated unions of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council. The next meeting of the committee will be held Saturday, August 8, at 8:15 p. m. All delegates to the two councils are urged to meet with the committee.

◆ MASTER BARBERS UPHOLD PRICES

At a mass meeting of 400 owners of barber shops, held last week, it was decided to maintain present prices, in spite of reductions made in other sections of the country. Joseph Woiki, president of the Master Barbers' Association, said: "If we are to maintain the American standard of living we must get fair compensation. Price cutting would mean reduction of wages, which would affect thousands of families in the Bay district." Barbers' Union No. 48 of San Francisco is reported to have given no official consideration to price cutting.

◆ 'ATTA-BOY, "CHRONICLE"!

Few will quarrel with the master barbers in their decision. Twenty-five cents difference in the price of that bi-monthly haircut and shave is not going to break anyone. A quarter is a quarter, but all of the quarters that the barber gathers in mean a lot more to him than the one quarter that the individual pays out. In many cases it probably means the difference between profit and deficit.

So none should begrudge that 25 cents. It's practically all paid out in wages, and the average barber's wages are not anything to write home about anyway. Just figure that it is an extra glass of milk for the barber's kid at home and pay with the usual happy smile!—Editorial in San Francisco "Chronicle."

DEATH TAKES OXMAN

By a rather queer coincidence the death of Frank C. Oxman, the chief witness in the Mooney trial, who swore that he saw Mooney place a suit case at the scene of the Preparedness Day tragedy in 1916, occurred on the anniversary of that event. The Tom Mooney Defense Committee says of Oxman:

"He was ninety miles away from San Francisco on the morning of the Preparedness Day bomb explosion. Hungry for a slice of the reward offered, Oxman presented himself to District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and assumed the role of 'star' witness. Fickert neglected to test Oxman's truthfulness. He merely told Oxman to produce a witness to swear he (Oxman) was at the point where the bomb was planted on Preparedness Day.

"Oxman wrote to a friend in Illinois, Ed Rigall, suggesting that Rigall come out and swear he had seen Oxman near the spot where the bomb went off on Preparedness Day. This he suggested to Rigall with full knowledge that his friend was not in San Francisco on Preparedness Day. Oxman also wrote Rigall's wife suggesting that if she came along to San Francisco she might also be used as a witness and thus enjoy an opportunity to 'see California.' The fact that a man's life was at stake did not deter Oxman. All he could see was a chance to get mileage, witness fees and establish a claim to a share of the reward.

"Rigall failed to answer Oxman's request, but carefully preserved the incriminating letters. These he held until the date set for the hanging of Tom Mooney was drawing near. Then he made contact with a friend of the Mooney defense and surrendered the Oxman letters.

"On a warrant issued by Franklin A. Griffin, the Mooney trial judge, Oxman was arrested on a charge of subornation of perjury. All the power of Fickert was summoned to save the Oregon cattleman. After a fake prosecution before a hand-picked jury Oxman was acquitted.

"Some years later, when Oxman was a doddering recluse on his Oregon ranch, it was shown that on the morning of the Preparedness Day bomb outrage he was the guest of a man named Earl K. Hatcher at Woodland, Yolo County, California. Hatcher attributed his long silence to a 'blinded sense of loyalty and friendship for a business associate.'

"Oxman's mind had been tottering for some years, according to reports sent to Tom Mooney, which gives rise to the question of whether he was of sound mentality when he testified in the Mooney case."

◆ OF INTEREST TO VETERANS

New total disability provisions in government insurance are now available to world war veterans, according to an announcement made by James K. Fisk, state adjutant of the American Legion. "Ex-service men who now hold government life insurance policies or who may contemplate taking out government insurance may obtain the new total disability provision at a small additional cost over the regular premium rate," says Fisk.

◆ WYOMING UNION-MINED COAL

In last week's Labor Clarion appeared a list of Wyoming coal producers, all of whom employ union miners only. Since then there have been numerous inquiries as to where this coal is on sale. Efforts are being made to gather information on this subject for the benefit of those who desire to assist in the campaign to popularize union-mined coal in preference to the many non-union products on the market. This movement has the endorsement of the San Francisco Labor Council.

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HIGH-GRADE GOODS
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Phone Lakeside 1248
Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
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Phone Mission 5744

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NOTE: We close every night in the week except Saturday

RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by C. M. Baker, president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

James W. Mullen, who had served San Francisco Typographical Union in many capacities and who until accepting appointment to the position of Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, had for twenty years been editor of the Labor Clarion, passed away on July 25. Mr. Mullen had been a member of No. 21 for twenty-nine years and was one of the best known union labor men on the Pacific Coast. His passing leaves a vacancy in the ranks of labor which it will be hard to fill. Feeling that any tribute which might be carried in this column would duplicate that appearing on the editorial page of this week's Labor Clarion, the writer requests readers of these notes to turn to the editorial page, where a sketch of the life of James W. Mullen will be found.

Word received on Tuesday was that Theodore Perry, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, died at the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, at 5 a. m. on July 28. Cause of death has not yet been learned. Funeral services were held Friday, July 31, and burial was in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis. Mr. Perry was elected first vice-president following the resignation of Seth R. Brown in 1928. Mr. Perry was again elected in 1930. He had also served as first vice-president under President W. B. Prescott from 1894 to 1898. Mr. Perry was about 65 years of age and had for many years been a member of Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1.

Arizona M. Stephenson who had been a member of No. 21 several years ago, died in this city Wednesday, July 22. He had not deposited his traveling card. Funeral services were conducted by the union Friday, July 24.

Judgment in favor of Waters A. Bushnell for injuries suffered when struck by a laundry truck has been upheld by the Appellate Court. Mr. Bushnell passed away before the case was finally settled.

The I. T. U. is desirous of a 1911 convention picture, held in San Francisco, to complete the pictorial files, according to a communication received by Secretary Leo Michelson from President Charles P. Howard. Any member wishing to contribute one will be given proper credit.

Seattle Union on Wednesday, July 22, voted on another relief measure, which failed to carry. Out of 304 votes cast there were 124 for and 180 against.

In contrast to the above, Tacoma Union by referendum has restricted its members to an average of five and one-half days' employment per week.

A second donation of \$20 has been received for the unemployment relief fund from a member not working at the trade. We appreciate the spirit and generosity of the member, which demonstrates that all members so engaged are not opposed to relief for the less fortunate.

The meeting in Alameda last Sunday was well attended by members from Oakland and San Francisco. There was a great deal of discussion on various matters, which shows that interest is being taken in the fight Oakland is waging against the Alameda "Times-Star."

William H. Schmidt, a member of Los Angeles Union, has been visiting in San Francisco.

Carl Youngquist, a member of Chicago Union No. 16, was a visitor at headquarters the past week.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Conley Stuart, night skipper, returned last Saturday from a trip to Los Angeles. He reports a good time there, but says that labor conditions there are very poor.

E. E. Weal is still among those absent.

We wish to extend the sympathy and regret of the chapel on the death of James W. Mullen, whose death was a shock to the members.

It seems, from the result of the referendum on the two-day-a-month lay-off, that the newspapermen were very much in favor of the idea, while the job shops were against it.

International relations were at the breaking point in the composing room the day of the Sharkey-Walker fight. The fight was broadcast by the sporting department, who had their station in the composing room. In order to keep people away from the sending instrument a notice was posted near by. The next day one of the boys saw the notice on the floor and thinking it was a piece of copy he put it on the copyboard of the nearest machine. The operator for that machine was Henry Cohen. The notice read: "Keep away from this Mike."

'Way back in the late '70s or early '80s a young printer left Los Angeles by horse and buggy to blaze a trail to San Francisco. After a hard trip he made the journey. Last week the same printer, now old and gray (?), left on a return trip via his machine of early vintage. However, in order to play safe, he hitched the same old nag and buggy to the rear of his auto. We received word the first of this week that he had made San Jose, the horse and buggy again leading the way. We expect to hear by our next issue that he has made Santa Barbara. Oh, yes, pardon us, we forgot to say that the subject of this item is Ross Wilson, copy cutter extraordinary. More later.

Last week in our items we mentioned that two of the boys had had a rumpus and that one of them used the word "berserk." We asked for advice on the meaning of the word. This week we were handed the following:

"Dear Hoot: May I assume the role of 'kind soul'—something so contrary to my natural inclinations—to tell you the meaning of the word 'berserk,' about which you inquire in your column in the Labor Clarion?

"A more modern expression carrying the same implications is 'Oh, keep your shirt on, pardner!' You know what kind of a fellow has to be so admonished—an arm-waving, loud-talking fellow, blowing off his bazoo about 'what ought to be done,' by somebody never mentioned, to restore the brotherhood of man or good-will and friendship and love among the several members of the human race. There are a dozen, more or less, around you at the 'Call-Bulletin' to whom the expression, 'For — sake, keep your shirt on!' would seem the most natural expression of their reaction before a fellow who has gone berserk.

"It is a very old word and is believed by lexicographers to have come from the name of a wild, ferocious, fightin' fool named Berserker, who disdained to protect himself by a shirt of mail, but went to battle with flying fists—and got away with it. He, or the legendary Berserker who grew up during the early centuries of the Christian era, had the power to change himself into the form of wild beasts, and in this form to clean up on his enemies. I don't know what eventually became of Mr. Berserker, but his name and his habit of going without armor have come down through the centuries. While he was alive and with no armor to interfere with flailing doubtless the word berserk was first extended in its meaning to describe a person who fought (or talked) with his arms—and by further extension the word now means a violent person. A more or less slang use of the word now indicates a degree of insanity or lunacy—a meaning which doubtless will be incorporated in the dictionaries of a few years hence.

"CHARLES M. HECKER."

After reading the above, we leave it to the party aggrieved to decide as to whether he wants to meet his accuser for revenge.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

News of the death of James W. Mullen hit this chapel with all of the effect of a blow. And in more ways than one Mr. Mullen's passing is a blow not only to the "News" chapel but to the Typographical Union and to labor generally. All of us have lost a friend, organized labor a champion, San Francisco a citizen of distinction, probity and great moral force.

Early on the morning of July 25 the mother of Harry Cross, a respected and popular member of this chapel, was summoned to a better world. Last rites were held at the Grant D. Miller chapel, Oakland, Sunday, and his fellow workers, feeling keenly for Mr. Cross in his hour of bereavement, sent a floral wreath as a last token of respect.

"Inquiry has been made," said Chairman Harry Beach, "as to the identity of the newspaper and insurance company referred to in last week's Labor Clarion, wherein it was stated an employee after paying premiums for several years lost his job, then was told he must work four days a week to remain insured under a group plan. My information is only what the Labor Clarion printed, but this is a serious matter; it concerns every working man and woman. For it's quite possible they might insure when young under such a group policy, neglect to take out other insurance, believing themselves protected, and in a period of depression or in old age find not only do they have no insurance but are physically or financially unable to secure any. By the way, just what sort of management heads a concern that would insure employees under such a plan and permit them to remain ignorant of its potentialities for evil? In my opinion the widest publicity should be given this subject so other printers may be warned in time."

The board of trustees of the Union Printers Home will convene in annual session August 25. San Francisco's member, George H. Knell, who intends to leave shortly for Colorado Springs, is connected with this chapel.

Dismissal of the ancillary bill by the U. S. District Court of Chicago has the effect, we are informed, of denying the petition of the Mailers' Trade District Union, with the practical effect of permitting outlaw mailer locals to retain I. T. U. membership regardless of suspension from the M. T. D. U.

Comes a report through surreptitious channels that "Big Bill" Clement has acquired possession of a new Plymouth. Or is it an Austin?

Melancholy details are lacking, although the report is undoubtedly authentic. Shorty Davison is stealing Bert Coleman's stuff, and Bert thought all the time he had it copyrighted. His car, it may be recalled, percolating down a mountain road, like Mary Quite Contrary, joyously catapulted over a bank and somersaulted three or four times before locating a suitable stopping place in a ditch. Well, on these leap frog jaunts it seems printers just won't take a "hell box" along in which to throw their "pi" and must use any old gulley or yawning chasm.

Hist, list to this! Jack Livingston, ethereal 200-pound proofreader, is gonna promote his own rodeo. Caparisoned in khaki shirt, bearskin chaps, spurs and 20-gallon hat, Livingston will lope over the Livermore hills rounding up longhorns and chasing jackrabbits off his cattle ranch during vacation. Sam Weisman, comma cowboy, a very

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demon lassoing maverick linotype lingo, will bestride Funk & Wagnalls while Jack's away.

Nearly 2000 miles Neal Henderson added to his speedometer this vacation. But what interested most of the "News" gas buyers was the fact he left here a couple of months ago in a nine-year-old buggy equipped with seven-year-old rubber—and got back without having to buy new tires.

The semi-annual News Mutual Benefit Society meeting was called to order in the stereotype department a few nights ago. Report of the auditing committee was gratifying, showing that funds, although by no means rivaling Ford's resources, were ample despite an unusual amount of sickness lately. This same committee also recommended that services of an expert be secured to open a set of books to simplify work of both the secretary-treasurer and the committee. It was concurred in. Officers of the preceding half year were re-elected.

Whoopie, imagine a Scot loosening up. That precisely, however, was what that son of the heather, Phil Scott, did when, his brisket welling over with tenderness for his pal, Vic Cimino, he sang his celebrated hatchet song, "Give Me Something to Dismember You By."

An urgent summons reached Charley Reid late last week and he arrived in Los Angeles just in time to bid his mother, Mrs. Ferdinand C. Peachman, a last farewell. She was the widow of "Dad" Peachman, for 40 years a member of the Typographical Union, who preceded his wife to the great beyond a short while before. Mr. Reid has the sympathy and compassion of all who know him in his bereavement.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Unionism has lost a valued member in the untimely death of James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion and state labor commissioner. His sudden passing proved quite a shock to his many friends in No. 18.

The "government" of the M. T. D. U. is a scandal that cannot go on forever. The officers have shown that they have neither the power nor the desire to end it. Some day the decision will be taken out of their hands. From a reliable source the writer learns that at the June meeting of New York Mailers' Union No. 6 Mr. McArdle made a motion that local No. 6 loan the officers of the M. T. D. U. \$2000. Charles N. Smith amended the motion and made it \$10,000, and it was carried. Charles N. Smith is covering the position of a mailer who was suspended by the foreman of the N. Y. "Times" for failure to cover his job. The battle goes merrily on. The 800 New York mailers contributed \$36 apiece to the defense fund which the M. T. D. U. officers and associates used in court litigation, which amounted to \$28,000. They have also contributed 25 cents per month since June, 1926, which makes \$12,000. They loaned Smith, White and Roberts \$3000; they only recently voted a loan of \$10,000 to McArdle—a total of \$53,000, which sum, almost in its entirety, has been used to attempt to throttle the I. T. U. or some of its subordinate unions.

It is stated McArdle did not mention the court decision at the New York mailers' meeting, which was held on the 13th. Perhaps he had a reason for attempting to keep it a secret. The officers of Boston Mailers' Union No. 1, I. T. U. had printed several thousand copies of the judge's decision and dismissal of the ancillary bill of complaint, and sent several hundred of them into New York, with the result that there are many angry mailers in the big city. All they can think of, it is said, is how much it's all going to cost them individually.

For the first time one of Mr. McArdle's foremen has openly defied him. Rand Anderson and McArdle recently indulged in a lively war of

words. It is rumored many members of the New York Mailers' Union are contemplating calling a special meeting of the union to rescind the loan of \$10,000 to McArdle. The writer's informant further states that John White of Indianapolis is terribly wrought up over the fact that the so-called outlaw locals are at last on the winning end. Evidently the Toronto rebellion against misgovernment of the M. T. D. U. is spreading. Judging from what Roberts is quoted as having "explained" to the Toronto Mailers as a "reason" for there having been no true and itemized monthly financial statements published in "The Journal" of the expenditure of the defense and other funds, it would appear that the M. T. D. U. officers and other "higher ups" evidently "understood" one another. But how would it be possible to impeach an official for publishing a true statement of facts and figures? Probably the "inner circle" of the M. T. D. U. had its Napoleon.

NEED MORE SIGNATURES

Referendum petitions against California's new congressional and assembly district reapportionment laws, containing 30,000 signatures, have been filed with Registrar Collins at the City Hall, according to Assemblyman Harry Morrison, manager of the reapportionment referendum campaign. At the same time petitions with the names of 35,000 Alameda County voters were filed with County Clerk George E. Gross in Oakland. The signatures of approximately 70,000 registered voters are needed to qualify the referendum for a place on the ballot and to prevent the new reapportionment laws, passed by the recent Legislature, from becoming effective August 14. Because of the signing of the petitions by many persons not registered, an excess of signatures over the 70,000 mark is required by the backers of the referendum.

Morrison said that supplemental petitions from various counties would be filed up to August 3.

Governor Rolph has announced he will call a special session for the submission of the reapportionment issue if the referendum petitions qualify for a ballot place.

LABOR OFFICIAL TURNS TO MINING

William E. Steineck, member of Bookbinders' Union No. 63 of Los Angeles, and prominent in labor circles in that city for many years, has resigned the offices of president of the Los Angeles Printing Trades Council and member of the board of publishers of the "Citizen" and will devote his attention to mining. He secured 120 acres of mineral land in the vicinity of Iowa Hills, Placer County, and has engaged a force of men to work it. Preliminary operations revealed ore worth \$650 per ton. Brother Steineck was in Sacramento during the recent legislative session as a representative of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and was concerned in the activities which resulted in preference being given to school text books printed in the California state printing office. His friends and fellow workers will wish him success in his new venture.

BANK REPORTS WAGE REDUCTIONS

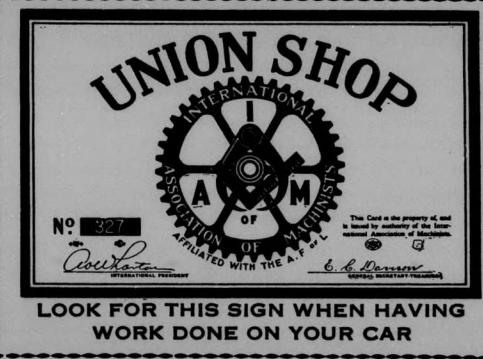
Business activity in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District receded during June, according to Isaac B. Newton, chairman of the board. Both production and distribution of commodities were at lower levels than in May, even after allowance for the usual moderation at this time of the year. Prices of many commodities important in this district rose temporarily during the last two or three weeks of June, but averages for the month were considerably lower than in May. No marked change occurred in the banking situation during the month. Industrial activity, which was relatively more stable during the first half of 1931 than in

similar months of 1930, declined moderately during June, following a similar decrease in May. The value of contracts awarded for public construction increased sharply during June, but commercial and industrial building activity was smaller in value than at any time since 1922. Residential building permits increased somewhat in value during June. Employment was sustained by seasonal increases in the canning and preserving industry and in agricultural work, but there was evidence that reductions in wage rates continued.

A BROAD-MINDED CITIZEN

We commend the name of Hyman S. Wolf, prominent business man of San Diego, to the attention of those property-owning citizens who seem to worry louder about the taxes on their property than about anything else in their lives. Mr. Wolf is open and above-board with his opinion that taxes should be higher rather than that wages should be lower. His being a heavy property owner himself and coming out with the declaration makes him a matter of real news because it so rarely occurs. It may be that Mr. Wolf's membership many years ago in No. 6, New York's big Typographical Union, has something to do with his clear vision and his honesty in presenting it. Five dollars more paid to workingmen in San Diego is better for general business than five dollars left in the property owner's pocket.—San Diego "Labor Leader."

All higher motives, ideals, conceptions, sentiments in a man are of no account if they do not come forward to strengthen him for the better discharge of the duties which devolve upon him in the ordinary affairs of life.—Henry Ward Beecher.



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FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931

JAMES W. MULLEN

The death of James W. Mullen removes from the ranks of organized labor of San Francisco one of the most forceful characters who have been identified with the movement in the history of the city. Conscientious to a degree, and insisting in a manner sometimes brisk that his associates should be men of the same characteristic, he drew to himself staunch friendship and true loyalty, even though he aroused enmity in men who could not understand or appreciate his earnestness in the cause to which his life was devoted. No man of Brother Mullen's force of character ever found smooth sailing, and his progress through life was beset with obstacles which only a courageous man, assured of the righteousness of his cause, could have overcome. One of the greatest tributes to Brother Mullen's character is the fact that even though men sometimes did not agree with him they retained a respect and admiration for his sincerity and honesty.

The changes that time has wrought since Brother Mullen assumed charge of the destinies of the Labor Clarion may be measured by the fact that among the special articles in the Labor Day edition of that year were "Workmen's Compensation—Objections Considered," by Walter Macarthur, and "Why the Ballot Is Needed by Women," by Maud Younger. To the younger generation which now takes for granted these two great reforms, enacted into law by the long-continued agitation of trade unionists and other forward-looking individuals and organizations, it will seem strange that they were the object of widespread opposition and misrepresentation, and that their adoption was accomplished in the face of what seemed like insurmountable odds. The eight-hour day had its inception about this time also, although it had been already put into effect in some trades. In the discussion of these problems and in extending publicity as to the progress of the various campaigns the Labor Clarion, under Brother Mullen's guidance, assumed a leading role.

In the twenty years during which Brother Mullen acted as editor of the Labor Clarion occurred some of the most momentous historical events, and in the discussion and publicity connected with them he voiced the sentiments of organized labor in no uncertain tones. His pen and voice were enlisted in every movement having for its purpose the uplift of the human race. The election of United States senators by popular vote, woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum, the shorter work day,

arbitration of labor disputes—all these, together with a lively interest in educational and civic affairs, engaged his services. He became labor's spokesman in the many activities in which organized labor was involved, and his utterances delivered before civic organizations, educational and industrial bodies commanded and deserved the deepest consideration.

The services rendered to organized labor by James W. Mullen can not be adequately recognized in a sketch such as this. It must suffice to say that in devoting the greater part of his mature years to the cause his accomplishments have been commensurate with the energy, enthusiasm and effort expended by him. His health suffered under the strain imposed upon him, and for some months he had been a semi-invalid.

In January of this year Brother Mullen was appointed to the position of chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement in the State Department of Industrial Relations, and in this office he had hoped to carry on his useful work in a manner that should have reflected credit upon the state, upon organized labor and himself.

As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his co-workers in the Labor Council, his desire to round out twenty years of service as editor of the Labor Clarion was acceded to. Had he lived a few short weeks longer his ambition would have been realized. However, his modest hope, on assuming that trust twenty years ago, that of "ultimately being of considerable value to the (labor) movement in his city," has been more than fulfilled.

The Labor Clarion believes it expresses the wishes of every organized worker in the city when it conveys sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

THE WICKERSHAM REPORT

That portion of the report of the Wickersham Commission dealing with the Mooney case, recently made public, has been the subject of much discussion, and now that the public has had a chance to consider the matter calmly it is seen that there is little that is new in the report; but because of the language used by the commission, that "such a state of the law is shocking to one's sense of justice," it is likely to stir into action those interested in seeing that men charged with crime be given every opportunity to prove their innocence. The sense of fair play that received such a shock in the Billings hearing before the Supreme Court judges, when the position taken was that it was incumbent upon a petitioner in Billings' position to prove his innocence, may also be expected to reassert itself.

The Wickersham Commission calls attention to the fact that in Mooney's appeal to the Supreme Court from the judgment of conviction of murder and an order from the trial court denying a motion for a new trial, that court held that a new trial could not be granted upon matter not appearing in the record, even though the new matter consisted of evidence charging perjury on the part of a material witness for the state. This ruling was made in the face of the fact that the attorney general had stipulated that the motion might be granted. Therefore the only remedy left to Mooney was an appeal to executive clemency.

The layman is at a disadvantage in the discussion of the law's technicalities. But his judgment is just as valuable as that of the legal lights when it comes to a matter of abstract justice. There should be no disputing the fact that if perjury was committed, and it seems indisputable that it was, lapse of time or inability to prove this perjury during the trial of the case should not act as a bar to the defendant's right to have the effect of this perjured testimony on the verdict examined in the light of later evidence. To say that he would have been convicted without the perjured

testimony is begging the question. Under our system of criminal procedure it is contemplated that the defendant be given every opportunity to be heard. To deny him the right to submit any testimony that might prove his innocence is tyranny. Even the privilege of submitting such evidence in support of a plea for executive clemency is not a sufficient guaranty of constitutional rights.

Any reform in the law along the lines suggested by the Wickersham commission will come too late to be of service to Mooney. But the publicity given the injustice inflicted should strengthen the plea made for his pardon.

According to the Sacramento "Bee" the occupants of the state capitol have been enjoying a little fun at the expense of Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of public instruction, whose recent action in overruling the state attorney general in the matter of awarding contracts to print school text books to an Eastern firm has resulted in the granting of an injunction against him. Six department of education publications were held up because the state printer would not consent to issue them without the state printer's name on the fly leaf, on orders from Kersey. State Printer Hammond stood by his guns and insisted that the custom of years be followed. And finally the educator capitulated and the documents were published—with Hammond's name in its accustomed place. The state capitol "giggled."

Marking the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the official organ of that union, "The Carpenter," comes in the form of a Golden Jubilee Number for August. It consists of 100 pages, and is illustrated with halftones of the magnificent home at Lakeland, Fla., maintained by the Brotherhood, which was built at a cost of \$2,250,000, and of the various headquarters buildings throughout the country, including that of San Francisco. Its golden jubilee finds the organization with a membership of 300,000, included in 1876 local unions, 130 district councils, 26 state councils, 2 provincial councils and 231 ladies' auxiliary unions. The Labor Clarion extends its felicitations to the Brotherhood and rejoices with it in its great accomplishments.

The Russell Sage Foundation in its report on the subject of "Labor Agreements in Coal Mines," a synopsis of which is printed in this issue of the Labor Clarion, has rendered a valuable service to industry and labor. It presents a code for the settlement of labor disputes evolved by Dr. Louis Bloch, statistician in the California State Department of Industrial Relations, from a study of some ten thousand controversies in the coal mining industry. Organization, both of miners and operators, is essential to the success of the plan, and it is significant that in the Illinois district, which is well organized, the industry is free from labor disputes of a serious nature. It should be plain to the mine operators that industrial peace will come to them only by dealing with a bona fide trade union, and that union is the United Mine Workers of America.

It should be possible to produce enough of the necessities of life to satisfy everybody and at the same time give work to everybody. That, of course, means short hours, high wages and not, as is so often advocated, longer hours and lower wages.—Prof. Albert Einstein.

If there are persons who contest a received opinion—let us thank them for it, open our minds to listen to them, and rejoice that there is someone to do for us what we otherwise ought to do with much greater labor for ourselves.—John Stuart Mill.

THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly

Bernarr MacFadden, the new owner of "Liberty Magazine," announces to the world that in the three months since he bought that weekly publication he has made \$200,000 in profit, thus reversing the long story antedating his purchase.

MacFadden says he made this showing by the simple expedient of eliminating administrative charges that became unnecessary when the weekly was brought into a combination, a little expansion of already existing organization serving to handle the added unit.

This is the old, old story of combination. Administrative costs are saved, purchases can be made at lower unit costs, and everybody is happy except those who have to walk the plank because of consolidation.

But the business merger is heartless. It cheapens unit costs, but finds no way, by and large, to do anything to smooth the road for the man who gets fired. He is the goat, though the rest of us may profit here and there.

Mergers don't always bring cheapened costs. Sometimes they serve to afford a basis for new stock and bond issues which demand greater profit margins for interest and dividend purposes.

Sometimes generation after generation goes on paying tribute to the gentlemen whose watered stock must earn its keep, legitimately or otherwise. There are many classical examples of that.

"Business is business," we have been told, down through the ages. Which merely means that in business you have to put profit above everything and let the human equation shift for itself.

Business organizes for greater power and effectiveness. Working people should do the same. Until they do, "business" will be "business," whether we like it or not.

* * *

Mergers, improved machinery, new materials—all the discoveries and developments of a "straight line production" age have served to make it easier to produce what we need and to do it in much less time.

But because "business" is the watch-word, humanity gets only a part of the great benefit possible. We know how to turn out goods, but we do not know how to so distribute the goods as to make a healthy, happy nation of men, women and children free from the fear of poverty.

That, gentlemen of finance and manufacture, is the next job. And it will be done. It will be done pretty much at the speed with which men and women learn to organize.

* * *

One good way to create the spirit for organization and the understanding necessary to good organization is to spread labor papers.

Every union should have a committee constantly on the job getting labor newspapers into the hands of non-union workers.

It is an everlasting disgrace that American labor newspapers do not have double and quadruple their present circulation. Give them that and watch the unions' rosters grow!

Organization, today, to get anywhere must be based on knowledge, vision, understanding of our surroundings. The ant is the perfect example of organization of one kind. But the work of the ant is today as it was a thousand years ago. Human organization requires more than instinct. Human organizations today must keep pace with the world around them.

Organize—and know why. Learn it by reading trade union newspapers.

WIT AT RANDOM

"How was the scenery on your trip?" "It ran largely to tooth-paste and smoking tobacco."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Add Pitiful Figures: The Sunday tourist who spied some wonderful tree-blossoms, and then discovered he forgot to bring along the ax.—"Judge."

"What's your idea of an optimist?" "A dead-broke man ordering oysters in the hope that he can pay for his dinner with a pearl."—"Labor."

Lady Golf Novice (after tenth swipe at ball)—Thank goodness, it's gone at last. Caddie—It isn't the ball that's gone, miss—it's your wrist-watch.—"Passing Show."

"Tell me, my dear, how do you manage to get the maid up so early in the morning?" "It was rather clever of me. I introduced her to the milkman."—Leeds "Mercury."

Head of Business College—In teaching shorthand and typewriting, we are strong for accuracy. Inquirer—How are you on speed? Head of Business College—Well, of last year's class, six married their employers within six months.—"Wall Street Journal."

Mrs. Smith rushed into her living room. "Oh, John," she cried, as she panted for breath. "I dropped my diamond ring off of my finger and I can't find it anywhere." "It's all right, dear," said John, "I found it in my trousers pocket."—"Catering Industry Employee."

A 300-pound man stood gazing longingly at the display in a haberdasher's window. A friend stopped to inquire if he was thinking of buying the marked-down lavender silk shirt. "Gosh, no," replied the fat man. "The only thing that fits me ready-made is a handkerchief."—Contra Costa "Labor Journal."

A university student, when sitting for an examination, was asked to compose one verse of poetry including the words "analyze" and "anatomy." He wrote:

"My analyze over the ocean,
My analyze over the sea;
Oh, who will go over the ocean
And bring back my anatomy?"—"Labor."

A small boy astride a donkey was taking some supplies to an army camp in Texas not long ago. He reached camp just as a detachment of soldiers, preceded by a band, was on parade. The lad dismounted and held the bridle of the donkey tight in his hand. "Why are you holding onto your brother so hard," teasingly asked one of a group of soldiers who were standing nearby. "I'm afraid he might enlist," replied the youngster, without batting an eyelash.—"Garment Worker."

Mrs. Slosher heard a man ascending the stairs of the tenement house late at night and, supposing it to be her husband, quickly opened the door and administered a severe thrashing. After it was all over she looked at the man's face. "Good gracious!" she cried in shocked tones. "You're not my husband. You're the tenant on the next floor. I'm awfully sorry." The victim picked himself up. "And so you ought to be," he moaned. "Now I'll have to go through all that again."—"American Flint."

A judge gave an Oregon grocer who beat up a government inspector a chance to defend himself. The grocer said: "I am guilty. I lost my head. All the morning I held my temper while government agents inspected my scales, tasted my butter, smelled my meat, graded my kerosene. In addition, your honor, I had just answered three federal questionnaires. Then this bird comes along and wants to take moving pictures of my cheese. It was more than I could stand—I pasted him in the eye."—Atchison "Globe."

UNEMPLOYMENT A NATIONAL PROBLEM

The British Trade Union Congress is in revolt against the report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. It is claimed that the proposed amendments to the existing law would bear too heavily upon workers dependent upon seasonal employment, who are least able to bear the burden. The insurance principle has been violated to such an extent, it is said, by additions to the beneficiary feature, that it has degenerated into a "dole." The Congress proposed that the present emergency be met by "a special unemployment levy upon all incomes, whether earned or derived from interest or profit, to be varied from time to time according to the amount required for the maintenance of the unemployed." One feature of the Royal Commission's report that arouses the resentment of the Congress is that because "the risks of unemployment have increased, and the insured contributors are the main and only direct beneficiaries of the insurance scheme," there should be a substantial increase in the workers' contributions.

British labor has assumed the attitude that unemployment is a national question, and not one for which employers and employees are responsible. They propose that the burden of maintaining the unemployed, heretofore undertaken by insurance provided by employers, employees and the nation, shall rest entirely upon the latter. Says J. A. Hobson, one of the leading economists of British labor: "It is generally agreed that the deep and prolonged depression of trade from which this country in common with the rest of the world is suffering is due to causes for which individual men, whether employers or workers, individual firms or industries, have very little responsibility. Why, therefore, should it be considered reasonable, proper, or even possible that any part of the money required to support the victims of this depression should be provided out of the shillings or pence paid by individual workers and employers?"

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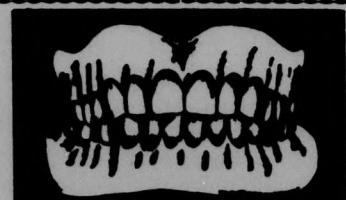
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 24, 1931

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Sailors, Andrew Furuseth, Paul Scharrenberg, S. A. Silver; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, Peter Commins, J. Maloney; Miscellaneous Employees, Arthur Watson, Lynn Cooper, vice Thos. McGrath, Wm. Lamoreaux; Chauffeurs, J. Silberstein, vice C. H. Pressey. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Operating Engineers No. 64, inclosing check for \$25 for tickets for the Labor Day celebration; from United Textile Workers, Local No. 33, requesting members and friends of organized labor to purchase only Pequot sheets when making purchases; from Commercial Telegraphers, thanking Council for assistance rendered their organization and extending invitation to secretary to attend their get-together night at Turn Verein Hall, Saturday, August 1; from Tom Mooney, director of the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, inclosing copy of report of receipts and expenditures for the past two years and a half.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, requesting Council to declare its intention of levying a boycott against Figenbaum's Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis street; from Culinary Workers' Joint Executive Board, requesting the Council to place the Dreamland Rink on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Ornamental Plasterers' Union, requesting the Council to urge the Hon. James Rolph, Jr., governor of California, to immediately issue an executive pardon to Thomas J. Mooney and to exercise his influence to bring about a change in the laws of California that will enable him to likewise pardon Warren K. Billings.

Referred to Trustees of Hall Association—From H. H. Tunney, vice-president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, requesting the removal of the Western Federation of Butchers from maintaining offices in the Labor Temple.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee reported that Brother Lehr had ceased to be a delegate from Electrical Workers No. 6, and therefore reported a vacancy on the committee. In regard to the revising or repealing the 1916 anti-picketing ordinance, the committee took the matter under advisement to enable it to make an investigation of the proposed plan. In regard to the circular letter from the Chicago Metal Trades Council, the secretary was instructed to wire President Green asking for information on the subject of the manufacturing of Majestic radios, etc. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Bay City Grill has cut wages and the Joint Executive Board has sanctioned action against said house; requested delegates and friends to stay away from the Bay City Grill. Cracker Packers—Will hold a dance in Knights of Columbus Hall September 1.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to place the "Grizzly Bear," official organ of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, on the "We Don't Patronize List." Carried.

Election Committee—Reported 131 votes cast, and that Brothers Johnson and Metcalf received the highest number of votes. The chair declared Delegates Johnson and Metcalf duly elected to

represent this Council at the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Receipts, \$810.57; expenses, \$397.82.

Adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

At the regular weekly meeting of the Building Trades Council, held on Thursday, July 23, Business Agent F. P. Nicholas recommended that resolutions favoring a request of a Chamber of Commerce committee for an appropriation from the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of inducing manufacturers to locate in San Francisco be adopted. He also recommended that the Council lend assistance in maintaining the action of the City Planning Commission as to the zoning of Chestnut street between Fillmore and Scott streets.

Credentials were received for Joseph H. Ault, J. Burns and T. Marron from Furniture Handlers' Union No. 1, and the delegates were seated. Credentials for Peter Commins, Joseph Fitzgerald, Harry Honore, J. Goulardt and D. J. Cavanagh from Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104 were received and delegates seated.

Resolutions were adopted calling attention to the fact that the counties comprising the Golden Gate Bridge District had assumed a \$35,000,000 bond indebtedness in the belief that work in connection with the construction of the bridge would be done by workmen and manufacturers of the district. It appears that the fabrication and assembling of the structural steel is to be done in Eastern factories, "whose owners and employees will not pay one cent toward the cost of the bridge." Because this is not in accord with the wishes of the citizens of the district the directors of the bridge district are urged to take action toward having the work done by residents of the district.

Nominations for officers for the coming year were as follows: For president, James B. Gallagher; for vice-president, Harry A. Milton; for secretary-treasurer, Thomas Doyle; for sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Harvey; for business agent, F. P. Nicholas; for trustees, J. E. Rickets, Harry A. Milton, T. C. Meagher, J. R. Gerhart and Joseph Ault; for organizing committee, Thomas Parkinson, D. J. Cavanagh, L. B. Regan, C. C. Merrill and B. Ellisberg; for law and legislative committee, Joseph Trumpower, Joseph Fitzgerald, S. B. France, A. E. Cohn and A. J. LaButte; for business agent, F. P. Nicholas.

General President MacDonald called attention to the inadequate appropriations being made to carry on public work to relieve unemployment.

Vice-President Milton, who had just returned from a general executive board meeting at Atlantic City, reported on general conditions in the building trades.

MATHEWSON'S EMPLOYMENT REPORT

Seasonal activities occasioned by the picking, canning, and drying of the large apricot crop, the harvesting of other fruit and the grain crops, and exceptional activity in highway construction and maintenance work created a moderate improvement in employment conditions during June in California, says Walter G. Mathewson, state director of employment, in a bulletin just released. In the San Francisco district a surplus of workers prevailed in all industries, with building-trades men, metal workers, ranch hands, and unskilled help predominating. Building was reported under way in San Francisco to cost \$7,100,000, while building permits recently issued amounted to over \$1,403,840, exclusive of public works.

COAL MINERS' CODE

With strikes under way in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky—four of the principal bituminous coal-producing states—with violence, starvation and murder reported from the strike areas, the Russell Sage Foundation has made public a statement of principles for the peaceful settlement of disputes between coal miners and mine operators which might be called a code of successful practice.

The code is part of an exhaustive report on the whole subject of "Labor Agreements in Coal Mines" which the Foundation will publish in the autumn as the result of several years' study by Louis Bloch, statistician of the California State Department of Industrial Relations, and Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Foundation's department of industrial studies. The code is being released in advance of the complete report in the hope that it will help clarify understanding of the causes of coal strikes and thereby hasten settlement of the present strikes and reduce their frequency in this basic industry.

"The immediate reason for the present strikes is the breakdown of organization on the part of both miners and operators, which has given the opportunity for agitation and conflict," says Miss Van Kleeck. "Acceptance of a code would not be sufficient to insure peace and stability for the coal industry. Overproduction and wasteful use of coal constantly lead to conflict over wages, due to the short time and uncertainty of employment of the miner. But for an ultimate remedy for this situation it is necessary first to have organization of miners and of mine owners and agreements between these organizations which will make possible collective negotiation and joint administration of the machinery for settling disputes. Given these joint agreements, then experience in settling disputes in accordance with them becomes a code."

"It should be clearly understood that this code was not originated by the Russell Sage Foundation. What we have done has been simply to put into thirty-three short paragraphs the principles which have guided representatives of miners and of mine owners in the settlement of their disputes during the last thirty years. The code has, in fact, been evolved through the successful arbitration of some 10,000 controversies between individual miners and their employers in the central competitive field, and especially in Illinois, where collective bargaining between miners and operators has been most consistently practised since 1898. It is significant, incidentally, that Illinois is practically unaffected by the present strikes."

Work of Dr. Louis Bloch

"Mr. Bloch's analysis of the outcome of these 10,000 disputes shows that in the day-to-day administration, interpretation and enforcement of the written agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and operators' associations decisions have been made which have gradually developed into an accepted body of practices. These practices, having to do with wages, hiring, firing and working conditions in the mines—though not recognized as such either by miners or operators nor heretofore definitely formulated—have become a code prescribing, in general, the rights and obligations of miners and of mine owners or their representatives."

"These basic principles run through the details of the code: (1) Joint agreement by representatives of management and of workers is necessary to a settlement of any dispute, and when the dispute involves a large problem, like the introduction of machinery, then the problem as a whole is handled by a joint commission; (2) management has absolute authority and responsibility within its own sphere; but (3) every workman has the right to a hearing and to redress through the joint committees on which he is represented."

FRANK RONEY

An Autobiography

There has come to the editor's desk a volume of nearly six hundred pages entitled "Frank Roney: Irish Rebel and California Labor Leader," an autobiography, edited by Dr. Ira B. Cross. It is from the University of California Press, and copyrighted by the regents of the University. It tells in his own words the story of a man who was perhaps the leading figure in labor activities in San Francisco in the early '80s, and gives many interesting sidelights of his contemporaries and of the many stirring events connected with labor and kindred movements during the closing years of the nineteenth century.

Born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1841, Frank Roney was inculcated with the spirit of trade unionism in his youth, his father having been one of the organizers and secretary of the carpenters' union of that troubled city. He himself was apprenticed to the molders' trade, but before having served his seven years' apprenticeship he became an active spirit in the Fenian movement, was imprisoned, and released on his agreement to emigrate. This portion of his restless life will be read with interest by those who remember the tremendous excitement in Great Britain and Ireland during the reign of terror inaugurated by the secret Irish patriotic organization.

A key to his somewhat contradictory character is found in his early experiences in America, on the shores of which he arrived with fully developed political opinions, and he cast his fortunes with the Republican party. The Democrats were the "natural enemies of my country and her cause," he says, "and were therefore my enemies." He had seen how anxious the "English aristocracy was to destroy the American republic by covertly aiding the Confederacy." He therefore joined a Republican club, "not that we could vote, but for the purpose of teaching our countrymen independence in politics and who were their real enemies in America." He was a loyal Irishman!

After some roaming to various American cities, where he worked at his trade as a molder and achieved prominence in the unions as a leader, he settled in Omaha, and became active in the National Reform Labor party, and although not yet a citizen, became engaged in a newspaper debate with James Sterling Morton, afterwards Secretary of Agriculture. It is significant, in view of what later transpired, that at a convention of his party he succeeded in defeating an anti-Chinese resolution.

Roney arrived in San Francisco in 1875, and in the same year became an American citizen. His comment on that event is worthy of note. "By that act," he says, "I dissolved all future active participation in hostility to England and severed all connection with the Irish revolutionary organizations on American soil. My sentiments toward the British government remained the same, but as a citizen of a country on terms of amity with England I believed it to be my duty to subordinate those sentiments to those in keeping with the policy of my adopted country." He abhorred the "hyphenated clubs," and declined to be known as an "Irish-American."

The anti-Chinese agitation was gripping San Francisco, and Dennis Kearny was earning notoriety by his sand-lot harangues. Roney's sympathies were not those of Kearny, and the two became enemies. While Roney afterward participated in the Chinese boycott there was always a resentment of persecution on racial lines. He believed the problem created by the presence of the Chinese to be an economic one. This part of the autobiography, and the alleged attempts to coerce Roney into co-operating with Kearny, cannot fail

to be of the utmost interest to those who lived through those troublous days.

Although an ardent trade unionist, Roney did not approve of the "closed shop," and his faulty reasoning on this subject accounts in large measure for the many differences with his colleagues in his later years. He was active and a leader in organization work among the various crafts and claims to have been the author of the movement which resulted in the formation of the Trades and Labor Assembly, the predecessor of the San Francisco Labor Council. He was afterward its president, and as such exercised great authority in labor matters in the city. He says: "As a member of the Trades Assembly I projected a scheme which has just come to fruition after lying dormant for thirty years . . . a Labor Temple." The plans were abandoned after articles of incorporation had been secured, because the enthusiasm had evaporated.

The activities of Roney extended to many beneficial features of the trade union movement, then in their inception. But he does not seem to have kept step with his associates, and when he opposed strikes and boycotts which had been levied by different organizations his declining years were embittered by being branded a traitor, and he retaliates in his book by reciting unsavory incidents which have no other authority than an old man's memory. However, he deserved a better fate than to die in poverty, which unfortunately was his lot.

Roney relied entirely on memory for his facts, but Dr. Cross states that in checking up on his statements he found them generally reliable.

The book will have little value as a historical document, but as a memoir of a remarkable figure during a long and critical formative period in California labor annals it will be found most interesting to those who participated in the events recorded.

The book is embellished with halftones of the principal characters discussed.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Apex-Johnson Washing Machine Co.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H. Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN NEW YORK

The New York old-age pension law has had the effect of lightening the burdens of charity organizations throughout the state by tens of thousands of dollars, according to the July-August issue of the "Old Age Security Herald," just published.

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GOVERNMENTAL LABOR DATA

Interesting Facts Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics

A survey just completed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, results of which are given in the June, 1931, issue of the "Monthly Labor Review," shows a considerable extension of public old-age pensions since 1928. Since that time the number of counties with old-age pension systems has more than doubled, more than ten times as many old people are being cared for, and more than eight times as much is being expended for their relief. Nine states (California, Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming) had the old-age pension system in operation at the end of 1930. Reports for 377 of the 461 counties in those states showed that only 137 had adopted the system; these were caring for 10,307 persons at a reported expenditure for the year of \$1,714,388.

* * *

The child-labor section of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection points out in its recent report that "child labor is plainly in a large measure a question of poverty." The committee urges, therefore, that special attention be given to the factors—unemployment of the father, low wages, poor living standards, etc.—which lead to poverty. Among the safeguards proposed for children are extension of mothers' pensions, scholarships for children, protective legislation as regards the minimum working age, hours of work, and minimum wage, and the study of industrial accidents to children, with a view to their prevention.

* * *

Not only was the number of strikes in 1930 smaller than in any other year since 1916 (with the exception of 1928), but the number of workers involved was the lowest of any year on record. Data collected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that in 1930 there were only 653 labor disputes, as against 903 in 1929, and 4,450 in 1917. The strikes of 1930 were of smaller scope than in any other year since 1916 and lasted on an average only 18 days each, as compared with a duration of 20 days in 1929, and of 51 days in 1921. Coal mining, and the clothing, building, and textile industries produced the greatest number of strikes and involved more than 90 per cent of the total number of strikers during the year.

* * *

The State of Maine has recently enacted a detailed set of rules and regulations tending to reduce the dangers of work in compressed air. The law is similar to that of other states but is enlarged and amplified by regulations pertaining to the use of recording gauges, signal codes, etc.

* * *

All private commercial employment agencies in Germany were forced to close out their business on December 31, 1930, under the terms of an act passed by the German Reichstag. The whole business of finding men for jobs and jobs for applicants is, therefore, vested in the Federal Employment Bureau, except that approved agencies maintained by organized labor, or by employers in specified trades, are allowed to continue, under the supervision of the bureau.

* * *

The migratory child worker forms a real problem in New Jersey, so much of a problem in fact that the governor of the state appointed a commission to study the matter. The commission's report, recently made, showed a general and serious retardation in the schooling of these children, due to the fact that, moving from place to place as they do, the children do not have the benefit of an uninterrupted school term at any place. Special classes, adapted to their needs, are recom-

mended. As a whole the housing accommodations were not up to the requirements of health and sanitation. While the children were not found to have been overworked, they usually worked the same hours as their parents. The commission plans to present measures regulating education, hours of labor, and housing and sanitation.

* * *

This issue of the "Labor Review" contains the usual statistical data relating to labor turnover, building permits, wages and hours of labor, trend of employment, immigration, etc., as well as articles relating to other labor matters—industrial and labor conditions, industrial health, labor laws and court decisions, and workers' education.

ROSELL'S BOARD REPORTS

The attempt of the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company to reduce wages of its shop employees and to change working rules—without consultation with its men—was not only unjustified and unnecessary, but also illegal, it was declared in a report issued last week by the emergency board appointed by President Hoover to investigate the dispute between the company and its employees.

In clinging to its arbitrary and arrogant position and rejecting suggestions that the issues be submitted to arbitration, the board said, the management of the road flouted the law and defied agencies of the United States government.

The board was composed of Charles Kerr of Kentucky, chairman; Judge Homer B. Dibell of the Minnesota State Supreme Court, and Chester H. Rowell, a California newspaper man. Its findings, constituting a sweeping indictment of the management, were rendered by a unanimous vote of the members.

This is the only instance since the enactment of the railway labor act where a settlement has not been produced as the result of the appointment of a presidential emergency board.

MOONEY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

In calling attention to the fact that Tom Mooney is about to "celebrate" the fifteenth anniversary of his imprisonment, the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee announces that a petition for his pardon will soon be presented to Governor Rolph. "Notwithstanding the fact that the shameless fraud exerted to obtain his conviction has been completely revealed, that the judge who presided at his trial has never ceased to protest the conviction since the Oxman perjury was exposed years ago, and that all the surviving members of the jury hastened to admit their error, and join the movement for a pardon when confronted with post-trial evidence of fraud and perjury, yet Tom Mooney is still in San Quentin."

DANCE OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

A dance and minstrel show will be given by the San Francisco Civil Service Employees' Association on Friday evening, August 28, in Foresters' Hall, 170 Valencia street, between McCoppin street and Duboce avenue. The minstrel show will be the forty-fifth performance by the troupe. Fred F. Dunne, chairman of the committee in charge, gives assurance of a pleasant evening to all who attend.

LABOR CLARION SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Labor Clarion should be read by every union man and woman in San Francisco. Attention is called to the rate for unions when subscribing for the entire membership—\$1.00 a year.

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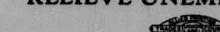
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